

Shirley

## The Quincy Union.

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ington Territory, the Sandwich Islands, or the At-  
lantic States.

# Quincy Union.

"LIBERTY AND UNION—NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Webster.

VOL. 2.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

NO. 25.

### COMING HOME.

They are coming home, coming home,—  
Brother and lover, father and son,  
Friend and foe, they are coming home  
To rest, for the work is done.  
They come from hospitals, picket and field,  
From iron boat, and trowling fort,  
In silent companies, slowly wheeled,  
In the rhyme of a solemn thought.  
This was a father of women and men,  
Grey haired but hale and strong of limb,  
The bayonet flashed and flashed again,  
And the old man's eyes grew dim!  
Here was a form, a form of manly grace,  
The bomb-shell groaning through the air,  
Drenched with his blood a pictured face,  
And a curl of silken hair.  
That was a bright-eyed venturesome boy;  
Back from the perilous picket-ground  
They bore him, waked from his dream of joy,  
To a ghastly, fatal wound.  
And thus for three days lingering,  
He talked in wandering, rapid speech  
Of mother and home, and cooling spring  
His lips could almost reach.  
They are coming home—but not as they went,  
With the flying flag, and stirring band,  
With the tender work and message sent  
From the distant waving hand.  
A tear for those who mourn the lost,  
Whose homes have been made left—  
Their fondly cherished friends are dead,  
To perish with the dead.

### JUDGE GARTER'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE CONTESTED COUNTY JUDGSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ) District Court,  
COUNTY OF BUTTE ) Second District,  
COUNTY OF BUTTE.

The People of the State of California,  
Ex. Rel. E. T. Hogan, vs. A. P. Moore,  
Defendant:  
This proceeding is tried upon an agreed  
statement of the facts of the case, made  
without the name or authority of the At-  
torney General, and submitted to the  
Court for the purpose of obtaining a de-  
cision of the question as to which of the  
respective parties to this contest is en-  
titled to hold the office of County Judge  
of Plumas county. The agreed state-  
ment on file shows the facts of the case.

Upon those facts the court decides  
what follows as matter of law:  
1st. That upon the taking effect of ar-  
ticle six of the amendments of the Con-  
stitution of the State, ratified by the peo-  
ple at the General Election of 1862, the  
Courts and their Judges, which existed by  
the provisions of the Constitution of  
1849, were abrogated and abolished, ex-  
cept that section 19 of said amendment  
provided that "in order no inconvenience  
may result to the public service, from  
the taking effect of the amendments pro-  
posed to Article Six by the Legislature  
of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One, no  
officer shall be succeeded thereby, nor  
shall the organization of the several  
courts be changed thereby until the elec-  
tion and qualification of the several of-  
ficers provided for in said amendments,  
and that this provision of Section 16 was  
made to prevent an interference in the  
administration of the laws in the courts,  
between the time of the taking effect of  
the amendments and the inauguration of  
the courts, provided by the amendments,

2d. That consequently by the adop-  
tion of the amendments, and the organ-  
ization of the new courts under them,  
the County Court of Plumas county and  
the term of office of the County Judge  
of that Court, which he was elected to  
fulfill under the Constitution of 1849  
were totally abolished.

3d. That no person can have and hold  
the office of County Judge of Plumas  
county, without being elected thereto by  
the people, or appointed thereto by the  
Executive under the provisions of those  
amendments, and

4th. That there was no legal incum-  
ment of the office in question, at the time  
of the Defendant's appointment thereto,  
and that a vacancy existed, and that the  
Court deems the defendant to be in the  
rightful and legal exercise and discharge  
of the duties of this office, whereupon  
the Court deems that he has no author-  
ity to render any other judgment than to  
dismiss these proceedings with costs to be  
taxed in favor of the Defendant against  
the Relator, E. T. Hogan. It is hereby  
ordered that the same be dismissed, and  
the said proceedings are hereby dismissed,  
and it is also adjudged that the said  
defendant have and recover of the said  
Relator his costs and disbursements by  
him necessarily paid and incurred, in and  
about his defence herein, to be taxed and  
received of the Relator according to law.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of  
March, 1864.  
(Signed) E. GARTER,  
District Judge, Presiding.

GATHERING PITCH.—The editor of the  
Oroville Union made a visit last week to  
Concow Valley and vicinity, and re-  
marks:

"Mining in this locality, except in a  
few instances, has been suspended, and  
the hills resound with the strokes of the  
"tappers" for pitch. One company, we  
believe have about 20,000 trees tapped  
in and around Concow, and other parties  
have tapped and are tapping on a smaller  
scale. We observed that in this neigh-  
borhood, they have been careful to cut  
small notches in the trees, with a view  
of preserving the timber for future uses.  
The "Digger," or nut pine, which is gen-  
erally dwarfed and useless for lumber,  
is equally as valuable for pitch, we learn  
as the pitch pine; white and sugar pine  
cannot be used, thus ensuring the safety  
of the most valuable timber for lumber."  
The new comet is approaching the  
earth rapidly, and will be visible soon.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING.—The Editor  
of the Cedar Valley Times announces  
that he has been engaged for some time  
past, and will be engaged for a protected  
period in the future, in "making and  
sending bills to delinquent subscribers."  
We trust that the time will come when,  
by a joint agreement among publishers,  
this thing of making out bills on delin-  
quents will be done away forever. Two  
years since, the Register adopted the  
plan of requiring payments to be made  
in advance on newspaper subscriptions.  
The plan has been scrupulously carried  
out. It works well. At first a few in-  
dividuals considered it a mortal offense  
to have their names cut off for non-pay-  
ment of dues. They showed considerable  
irritation. In fact, there was an un-  
reasonable degree of palpability in the  
sore on top of their heads. The cutic-  
lar adornments on the superior portions  
of their craniums were in a state of lac-  
eration. They were very respectable  
gentlemen, and we disliked much to in-  
cur their displeasure. But we had an  
important duty to perform, and we did  
it. Most of the angry gentlemen, when  
they saw that all their neighbors were  
treated in the same way, and that there  
was no intention to discriminate unjus-  
tly against any body, concluded to for-  
give us and renew their subscriptions.  
We have had no trouble on this subject,  
for a long time.

In this city—and we presume it is  
the same at Cedar Rapids and all other  
places—the people do a cash business.  
The credit system has gone under. If mer-  
chants and other business men stand on  
a solid cash basis, wholly ignoring the  
credit system, newspaper publishers are  
doing injustice to themselves by neglect-  
ing to require the cash in advance on  
subscriptions. This remark applies  
equally to job work and advertisements,  
except in cases of special contract to take  
out the price of the work in merchan-  
dize, &c.—*Iowa State Register.*

THE SECESSION IMPOSTURE OF STATE  
SOVEREIGNTY.—The present rebellion was  
set in motion upon the fundamental er-  
ror that each of the States of the Union  
is a sovereign State, and can leave the  
partnership upon any pretext, as  
among the rights reserved to the States  
in the Federal Constitution. Now mark  
how easily this bald imposture is dem-  
onstrated. According to the Constitution,  
by a vote of two-thirds in each House  
of Congress, ratified by three-fourths  
of the States, slavery may be Constitution-  
ally abolished in all the States, through  
amendment of the supreme law of the  
land. Virginia, North and South Car-  
olina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Missis-  
sippi and Texas, may all vote unani-  
mously against it; but the supreme law  
will still prevail in those States as in  
the States voting for the proposition.—  
If a law then can be made constitutionally  
binding upon a State, in the face of the  
unanimous vote of its people, what be-  
comes of this preposterous humbug of  
State sovereignty? It is as dead as that  
other Southern heresy of King Cotton.—  
*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.—The fair  
at New York on the 28th ult., was to be  
on a grand scale. The dry goods dealers  
had on the 6th contributed \$75,000 worth  
of goods. A letter to the San Francisco  
Call of that date says:

"Mr. Bonner of the Ledger, who owns  
two very fast horses, has made a present  
of one to the Fair. The horse is to be  
sold at auction, and you may fancy what  
it will bring when Bonner guarantees  
that it will trot its mile in 2:27, and of-  
fers to give eight thousand dollars for  
any horse that will touch the same time.  
About eighty thousand square feet of  
space is now to be devoted to our fair;  
the new Twenty-second Regiment Ar-  
mory, as well as other buildings,  
being added to the site originally  
procured. As the Brooklyn Fair, which  
closed last night, brought three hundred  
and thirty thousand dollars, in thing  
short of seven hundred thousand dollars  
will do for New York. Perhaps we can  
make it a million! If all our three hun-  
dred churches really go to work and  
throw in their contributions, we can easily  
do it."

A DOSE AS A DOSE.—A large prop-  
erty owner in this city, who was ill, was  
the victim of an April fool mistake on  
Friday last, which came near being the  
death of him. His nurse had instructions  
to give him the contents of a bot-  
tle standing upon the table at a given  
hour, and by mistake, got hold instead  
of that bottle, another which contained a  
preparation for an external application,  
consisting of two ounces of lanolinum,  
two ounces of chloroform and two ounces  
of "F. F. F. ammonia," which he swal-  
lowed at a draught. It did not take over  
two seconds to discover that a mistake  
had been made, and in about as many  
more, a physician was at work with a  
stomach-pump. The patient will feel  
the effects of the dose for a long time to  
come, but his life is out of danger.—*Alta.*

FOUR LINES MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN THESE,  
says the Buffalo Express, are rarely  
written. The figure which it involves  
is exquisite:

A solemn murmur in the soul  
Tells of the world to be.  
As travellers hear the billows roll  
Before they reach the sea.  
Four lines more truthful than these  
are rarely written:  
A solemn buzzing in your ear,  
When you retire to bed,  
Tells you that swilling lager beer  
Is dreadful for the head.

MORNING DREAMS.—There are pretty  
surprises, as we are told, and such like  
grands, abroad in the world, in summer  
time, especially, which a gentleman  
may see, as they say for getting up.  
We hold the good hours of the dawn too  
sacred to waste upon such observances  
which have in them besides, something  
Pagan and Persian. It is flattering to  
get the start of a lazy world; to con-  
quer death by proxy in his image; but  
the seeds of sleep are in us, therefore,  
while the busy part of mankind are fast  
huddling on their clothes, or are already  
up about their business content to have  
swallowed their sleep by wholesale, we  
choose to linger about and digest our  
dreams. We love to chew the cud of a  
foregone vision to collect the scattered  
rays of a bright phantom, or act over  
again with firmer nerves, the nocturnal  
tragedies; to drag into daylight a  
struggling and half vanishing night-  
mare; to handle and examine the terrors  
of the airy solace. We cherish dreams;  
we try to spell in the alphabet of the in-  
visible world; and think we know al-  
ready how it will be with us. Those  
uncouth shapes, which, while we cling  
to flesh and blood affrighten us, have  
become familiar; we feel attenuated in  
their meagre essence, and have given  
the hand of half way reproach to in-  
corporated being. We once thought life to  
be something, but it has unaccountably  
fallen away before its time. Therefore  
we choose to dally with vision. The  
sun has no purpose of ours to light us  
to—why should we get up?—*Charles  
Lamb.*

NEW COAL FIELD.—The Virginia Union  
of March 17th has the following:

We yesterday were shown specimens  
of coal from a newly-discovered region,  
in what is known as Hackett's canon,  
one mile back of the Carson river, a short  
distance from the Franklin Mill, and four  
miles above Dayton. It has the appear-  
ance of slate, and is evidently schistose  
rock, though we are informed that it  
had been tried in a blacksmith's forge  
and that a welding heat had been ob-  
tained from it with but a moderate blast.  
Harriman & Co. are the locators of  
the field, and claim eight quarter sections  
of land under the Territorial law, which  
allows parties to hold surface ground for  
a certain period of time, by having a  
survey made. On Tuesday night sev-  
eral persons went out from Dayton and  
jumped portions of the location, and it is  
probable that a serious difficulty will en-  
sue. A number of extensions have been  
taken up also by parties, who seem to  
have confidence in this newly-discovered  
mineral being genuine coal. It contains  
a large proportion of sulphur, and may  
become a valuable article.

THE CROPS IN NAPA.—The Register of  
April 2d says:

This valley has been favored during  
the past week with copious showers, and  
the appearance of the clouds last even-  
ing indicated a still greater supply.—  
There can no longer be any doubt that  
the grain crop in this valley is safe, so  
far as rain is concerned. There may be  
a few fields which the rain has been too  
late to benefit, but there is no longer  
any reason to doubt that we shall have  
a fair average crop. The fields look  
well, and since the "scare" is over our  
farmers begin to look cheerful again.—  
One thing is apparently certain. If oth-  
er counties have had as much rain as  
Napa there will be no lack of breadstuffs  
in California for a year to come.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—A great degree of  
cold is produced by a mixture of salt-  
peter and Glauber salts, and there are  
now manufactured in England and ex-  
ported to India, &c., in large quantities,  
chemical mixtures known as freezing  
powder, by means of which five pounds  
of rough ice can be produced in fifteen  
minutes at a cost of about 4d per pound.  
This powder introduced into a little ma-  
chine, invented by the same person, may  
be used upon a table to ice wine or wa-  
ter with the greatest celerity. A bottle  
of champagne may be iced in ten min-  
utes for 3d. So great is the intensity of  
cold produced, that the sparkling con-  
tents of the bottle may be actually trans-  
formed into a mass of ice.

CRINOLINE-COLLECTED CURIOSITIES.—We  
had the curiosity the other day to make  
a note of the articles attached to a lady's  
dress, the fringe of which was admirably  
adapted for a "snapper-up of trifles." It  
was before the last fall of snow, and the  
walking was dry. We mention a few:  
A cooper's shaving. Item—a dead mouse.  
Item—a half consumed cigar. Item—a  
wisp of straw with a conglomerate of  
street filth. Item—a bunch of horse  
hair. Item—an "old soger," not a veter-  
an of the Potomac Army, but a second  
hand quid. Item—a quantity of street  
droppings. Item—the hell of an old  
boot. How long would a man stand  
such nonsense as this? He would stand  
at the first door sill, out knife and rip off  
the skirt up to the knees.—*New York  
Paper.*

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—There have been  
between two hundred and three hundred  
illegal marriages in certain counties in  
West Virginia since the war broke out  
owing to the fact that the officers au-  
thorized to grant licenses had abandon-  
ed their positions. The young folks  
could not wait, and in some instances  
they obtained military permits to marry.  
A bill is about to be introduced into  
the Legislature to legalize all these mar-  
riages.

HUMBOLDT AND BOISE RIVER.—A corres-  
pondent of the Union, writing from  
Humboldt (N. T.), lately, remarks as  
follows:

For the past three days it has been  
raining most graciously. The grass on  
the mountains is very good. Horses  
and beef cattle are looking well. The  
Humboldt River is at a good height.  
We are daily greeted by excited crowds  
on their way from California to the  
Boise River mines. The entire crowd  
by land to Boise all pass within two  
miles of Humboldt City (N. T.). Poor  
fellows! if he knew as much about Col-  
ville, Fraser River, Salmon River and  
Boise River, as I do, they would rather  
stay at their respective homes and work  
for a dollar a day, for not one man in a  
thousand will make a good strike, and  
not one in forty-five will realize two  
dollars a day, and the remainder will  
find out that they are two hundred dollars  
worse off than they were before starting,  
lost time thrown in. But let them go in.  
They will come back contented and wis-  
er citizens. The gold in all the regions  
above referred to lies in pockets and  
small flats, so that few can secure pay-  
ing claims; and the greatest disadvan-  
tage that I met with was the great lack  
of water throughout the entire Boise  
River mines. There is but little rain  
during the winter, and what does fall  
freezes into heavy ice, and does not  
thaw out until May or June. Then it  
goes off once and there is no more rain  
until the next winter. So it is to be  
seen that it is so much water that the  
miner cannot control it, or he is in  
drouth or a frozen country. It widely  
differs from the California placer dig-  
gings, where there is a mild climate with  
no ice during the winter. But let them  
get well schooled.

THE VITALITY OF FREEDOM.—That the  
principle of freedom in a community is  
superior to all physical disaster is strik-  
ingly illustrated in the history of the  
town of Lawrence, Kansas. Planted  
amid strife and tumult by enlightened,  
liberty-loving men, Lawrence has gone  
steadily forward, overcome obstacles,  
surmounting all accidents, and though  
three times burned, and times without  
number exposed to Border Ruffian vio-  
lence, its business prostrated, it stands  
to-day before the country hopeful and  
prosperous, defying all powers of evil,  
with its old love of liberty burning more  
brightly than ever. The growth of the  
town since the Quantrell's massacre has  
been especially wonderful; it seems to  
have taken on new strength from that  
terrible blow. A recent letter says that  
more than two hundred buildings have  
been erected since, and adds that as  
many more will be put up during the  
coming spring and summer. Massa-  
chusetts street, on which, probably on  
account of its name, the fury of Quan-  
trell's guerrillas was chiefly expended,  
and on which they left scarcely a build-  
ing, is now lined again with handsome  
brick and stone blocks, and presents a  
constant scene of activity and prosper-  
ous growth. In point of importance and  
extent of trade, Lawrence is to-day the  
second city in wealth and importance in  
Kansas.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.—The  
House has passed a joint resolution ex-  
tending the time of the payment of boun-  
ties to new recruits and veterans to  
April 1st. This is a virtual postpone-  
ment of the draft, but it is a heavy  
draft on the treasury, as Wilson said in  
the Senate this morning that it would  
call for twenty or twenty-five millions  
more of money, and that millions had  
been or would be paid out upon this de-  
mand. The Senate to-day refused to  
pass the Extension Bill, which had been  
reported just as it came from the House,  
the Senate Military Committee not hav-  
ing made any report or recommendation  
upon it. The bill was accordingly re-  
committed to the Military Committee,  
and it is probable that before they re-  
port again they will find out what the  
War and Treasury Departments want  
done with the proposed measure. At  
present, nobody in the House or Senate  
pretends to know. The draft will be  
again postponed, however, as it is prob-  
able that we shall be able to get more  
men by the present system than by  
draft. Two thousand men per day is  
now the average of enlistments.—*Wash-  
ington Cor. Union.*

The editor of a prominent Irish paper  
in this city entered a saloon on the cor-  
ner of Kearney and California streets to  
take a drink with a friend yesterday—  
April fool day—when his eye fell upon  
what looked to be a sample of sugar,  
spread out neatly on a board, with the  
words, "Grown in Lower California"  
attached to it on a card. Gathering up  
a quantity in his hand he said, "This is  
a fine article of sugar to be grown in  
this country," and immediately passed  
an ounce or two in his mouth. "Great  
God!" says the editor, "if they can't  
make better sugar they had better quit  
growing it. There's a d—d sight more  
salt than sugar about that." On turn-  
ing round he saw every man in the  
room nearly bursting with laughter, and  
then it occurred to him that it was April  
First. He has not yet succeeded in get-  
ting his mouth out of the pucker into  
which the salt placed it.—*Dem. Press.*

On Wednesday last, says the Knight's  
Landing (Yolo county) News, the elec-  
tion for Supervisor came off, and result-  
ed in the election of S. N. Mering for the  
unexpired term of Asa Morris, resign-  
ed.

## The Quincy Union.

All Letters relating to the business affairs of  
the paper should be addressed to the "THE PLUMAS  
PRINTING COMPANY."

### THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A MAN named Michael Masterson,  
while mining at Indian Springs, near  
Muleton, Amador county, fell down a  
shaft some forty feet, breaking both his  
legs.

The Sacramento correspondent of the  
*Alta* says that owing to the illness of  
the Governor's lady, the leave, for which  
cards have been issued, will not come off.

From present indications says the  
Trinity Journal, the mining season of  
1864 will be one of the most favorable  
that we have had in the country for sev-  
eral years.

All the ditches in this vicinity, says  
the Trinity Journal, April 3d, are run-  
ning full of water now, at which the  
miners chuckle, and think of the "good  
times coming."

A FINE specimen of a whale forty feet  
long, in good order, drifting on the  
beach about a mile and a half south of  
the Cliff House, during the storm on  
Friday night.

The balance in the State Treasury on  
Saturday, April 2d, was \$501,957 35.

PROSPERITY.—The Reese River Rev-  
eille is to be issued as a daily paper.

The divers succeeded Saturday morn-  
ing, in grappling the smoke-stack of the  
*Comanche*, one of the worst pieces to  
handle in the hold of the *Aquila*, and it  
was safely landed on the lighter.

A LARGE ESTIMATE.—The Humboldt  
Register thinks that Nevada Territory  
will have a population of five millions in  
ten years.

F. W. H. JOHNSON, was tried in the  
District Court, Virginia, on Tuesday and  
Wednesday last week, for the murder  
of Horace Smith, by shooting him on the  
28th of October last, and found guilty  
of manslaughter.

If fifty cents had been put out at  
compound interest four hundred years  
ago, it would now amount to 40,000,  
000,000, and something over; enough  
to pay off the public debts of Great Brit-  
ain and of the United States almost four  
times over.

SMITH, the razor-strop man, now in  
the 120th New York regiment, was badly  
wounded in the leg at Gettysburg.  
But he has "just one more left."

A fellow who has been lately strutting  
around San Francisco, in military dress  
as an officer, was arrested a few days  
ago by the Provost Marshal, and directed  
to discard his borrowed plumage.

The Union Mining Company's bulk-  
head on Deer creek, near Soggy's Mill,  
Nevada county, was destroyed by some  
person or persons unknown, on Friday  
evening, April 1st, which damaged them  
to the amount of about \$500.

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA.—The fol-  
lowing extract from the New York Sun-  
day Times is a beautiful and eloquent  
portrayal of the future of our goodly  
land: California is stretched out by the  
Almighty as a vast canvas, such as no  
tribe of men ever received, for the ge-  
nius and fidelity of colonists to fill with  
beauty. One of our own citizens has  
recently indulged in an artist's dream of  
what the state may look like a hundred  
years hence. He sees in vision "long  
ribbons of fields stretching to Fort Tejon,  
each field a different color; green grass  
brown furrows, emerald vines, fringing  
hedges, grain growing—cream colored  
grains, grain aureate and auburn; houses  
dotted along like dew-drops in clover  
fields; houses reaching forth like mosses  
in the crystal brook; houses clumped  
houses grouped; hamlets modest, ham-  
lets blooming and luxuriant like gor-  
geous creepers; villages with apices,  
towns with burnished domes gilded  
by the sun and mirrored by the moon;  
cities with minarets, cities with columns  
cities with tall, needle chimneys, pour-  
ing up to God the frankincense of labor;  
terraced foothills laughing with gen-  
erous villas; sloping forlunds alive with  
herds; swelling mounds nestling with  
vines; oval-knolls crowned with fash-  
ions of fruit blossoms, breathing a  
sweet perfume to the sky; mountain  
gorges rolling out, metals, mountain  
peaks from the bold-faced places; moun-  
tain rivulets murmuring to trellised rose  
hidden cottages, mountain vales creep-  
ing away to love God in dreamy repose.

At a recent temperance meeting in  
Scotland, a convert got up to speak.  
"My friends," said he, "three months ago  
I took the pledge. (Cheers.) In a month  
afterwards, my friends, I had a sover-  
eign in my pocket—a thing I had never  
had before. (Loud cheers.) In another  
month, my friends, I had a good coat  
upon my back—a thing I never had be-  
fore. (Terrific cheering.) A fortnight  
after that, my friends, I bought a coffin,  
because I felt certain that if I kept the  
pledge another fortnight, I should want  
one." (No cheers.)

"What do you mean, you rascal?" ex-  
claimed an individual to an impudent  
youth that had seized him by the nose  
in the street. "Oh, nothing; only I  
am going out to seek my fortune, and  
father told me to be sure to seize hold  
of the first thing that turned up."

"I can't believe it's any use, this vac-  
cination," said a Yankee. "I had a  
child vaccinated, and he fell out of the  
window a week after, and got killed."

Why is the nose put in the middle of  
the face? Because it's the center.



# The Quincy Union.

JOHN R. BUCKNER, Editor.

San Francisco Agency.  
L. F. FISHER is the only authorized agent for the Union in San Francisco. Office, No. 623 Washington street.

QUINCY.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

For President, 1864,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

THREE YEARS OF HISTORY.

On this day (April 12th) three years since, the rebels began the present war by firing on the fort at Charleston. Three years since, Beauregard, acting under express orders from the bogus War-Department of Jeff. Davis, turned his cannon toward Sumter, and thus gave the signal which has wrapped our nation in all the horrors of a civil-war. The feeling of sectionalism (begotten of States Rights Doctrine) blew into a flame, and the forms of government, the essence of nationality, and the integrity of the nation was struck at, wickedly and causelessly.

That shot has been the cause of a greater revolution, than the gunner anticipated; not merely a revolution of physical forces, but of the moral and thinking elements of the American people. One section has learned in bloody lessons, that the Northern people are not cowards, that they are slow to anger; but when once aroused, their wrath is terrible, and with the weight of free institutions resting in their choice, when they did resolve to preserve the nation in all its integrity, and moved forward to execute the laws, their force was irresistible, for it was backed with the sentiment of Christianity and civilization.

When Sumter was fired upon, the North was fairly asleep with apathy. To be sure the South had threatened to dissolve the Union, but that threat had been used until it had lost its force. No person thought seriously that the terrible struggle in which we are now engaged, was to follow the election of Lincoln. Had the North believed it, could it have been proved to the people of the Northern States, that the South would have acted as they have acted, the vote of the North for Lincoln would have been nearly unanimous, not for belief in the Chicago Platform, but because of that dearer right, to us and our children, that the majority of votes shall govern, and the chains which bound us would have been loosened a few months sooner.

When that shot was fired, men of Southern birth and sentiment controlled the nation; they had shaped its policy from the beginning; they gave laws to the land; they controlled social life, and whatever or whoever received the "taboo," was avoided as dangerous or as a political and social leper; and by the South, was generally understood the interest of the slaveholders, for the poor whites were of no account or moment. Now, the scales are completely turned; a sentiment of strength, the offspring of the present struggle, has taken the place of the ancient weak-backed feeling of the North, and they act and feel that twenty millions have equal rights to a share in the control of the country, that the ten millions have or had.

When that shot was fired, there were hundreds of thousands in the North, who, believing in quietness and peace, were willing to allow the slaveholding interest of the South, to dictate the domestic, as well as foreign policy of the Government; but when it was understood that the war was commenced to protect and perpetuate the institution of slavery, the scales dropped from the eyes, the fetters from the limbs, and the free and mighty North as one man, declared "Since slavery began this war, since slavery has shown its barbarism in this age, let slavery cease to exist." The Proclamation of President Lincoln, was behind the sentiment of the people, he followed public opinion, and the inexorable logic of events, has even filled the souls of divers and sundry leaders of the faction called copperheads who declare that this war has killed slavery.

The present is too turbulent to glean lessons from the teachings of the history of our country since three years ago, but when the future shall have the chance to quietly balance the accounts of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, it will find the sheet filled with the onward steps and mighty advance of freedom, while the American nation will date its brightest glory from April 12th 1861.

The political changes have been no less significant than the changes of other matters. The Democratic party was poisoned by the adhesion of Calhoun; the doctrines emanated by him were so adroitly sugar-coated, as to blind the masses; but time brought the hidden disease to the surface, and so completely gangrened was that party found, that its death was a certainty.

The Republican party, too, although

arrayed in opposition to the peculiar tenets of democracy on the question of slavery, was only calculated as a party in times of peace. When war burst over the land, loyal men came together with the certainty of destiny; out of the events of the war has grown the Union party. Its tenets are national, its principles nationality, and it will be, what the old Democratic party has been, the controlling influence in the Government. Its members were baptized in the first blood shed in the war, and that blood is a covenant too strong to be sundered by the arts or schemes of any politician now living.

When this war is over, there will be other issues to be met, to which the war is but a scheme of probation. But the new nation which has grown and is growing out of this war, will be a thorough union of law and liberty; not from any change in fundamental law, but from the precedent established in the war and confined in victory, that we are a Nation.

## A BOHEMIAN CRITIC.

The "Grass Valley National" is on the "Bohemian" style, critically critical, with its literary nose turned up to catch the scent of pure, unadulterated, unmixed white blooded belief.

In an article entitled "Cole hath spoken," it out-Macauley's Macauley; it discounts Sidney Smith, and the grace of Walpole; it's joined with the sting of Curran; in logic it is beyond conception, and while its style is faultless, it is, in fact sadly deficient. Nay, "Sir Oracle" of the National, it is generally known to intelligent Californians, that we have a Congressman named Cornelius Cole; that he is a man who in brains and solidity is the equal if not the superior of any man who has ever represented this State in Washington, in either branch of Congress, but then his ways and thoughts are not the ways and thoughts of the National of Grass Valley. Cole does not look through the magic glasses of the critic of the National. Therefore, Cole is coal-black.

Does not the sapient Bohemian of the National know that a "late Ex-President," took sides with rebellion, and was at the date of his death in full fellowship with the Democracy run mad, who hover around the fountain of good Cavendish, or does it throw doubt and discredit on the statement of Cole, with the idea that its readers are so forgetful or ignorant as to ignore the immortal John Tyler, or is it, too, Tylerized by the lesser lights of Calhounism.

It is very easy for a writer to mention names and call on the great dead to back him, but in this instance, he calls from the shades men who in their lives were abolitionists, and who hoped to see the total extinguishment of slavery. If precedent is sought for, and great men are needed to back the modern critic of the Copperhead school, they must be hunted for in some other era, than the times of the American Revolution. The names of Washington and Jay and Hamilton, or Madison or Jefferson, are the great lights by which modern abolitionists swear; better commence with Calhoun and Hayne and end with Jeff Davis and Floyd.

But, Sir Oracle thinks Cole theoretically beligerent, yet practically Quakerish. Now with a just cause for Cole to quarrel for, we will wager that he can "weigh the sugar" of the Bohemian of the National. His past life is the best evidence of his possession of moral as well as physical courage; when "our folks" pelted men with rotten eggs, in Sacramento, for not believing as we did, Cornelius Cole stood a good share of the brunt of that little specimen of Democratic strategy, and although it might not be practically safe for Democrats to be so liberal (of rotten eggs) now, yet theoretically the egg war continues, with the difference only, that the eggs then thrown were bald, while now the shells have hair on; but there is hope yet, for in this age, let slavery cease to exist. The Proclamation of President Lincoln, was behind the sentiment of the people, he followed public opinion, and the inexorable logic of events, has even filled the souls of divers and sundry leaders of the faction called copperheads who declare that this war has killed slavery.

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The Republican party, too, although

## SACRAMENTO CORRESPONDENCE.

SACRAMENTO CITY, APRIL 11th 1864.

DEAR UNION:—The Ball is over, the lights are out, the music has ceased, and the Legislature tired with labor, and with their blushing, honors thick upon them, have retired to their several sanctuaries. The result of their work in the future; they have undoubtedly passed some good laws, but the large mass of special local bills, colored their record with a slight tinge of black.

Plumas has had her share of Legislation; one third of her territorial extent sliced off and set into Lassen Co.; and reduced in the number of her terms of District Court to two per annum: 2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September. The claims for services in the Sage Brush War were, when it was found hopeless to pass the bill, withdrawn by Senator Smith.

For two years there will be no change in the laws, which is a consolation to those who pursue knowledge in "yaller covered" literature bound in calf.

Well just before the Assembly adjourned a lot of silver ware was brought in and laid on the Clerk's desk: Thompson Campbell arose and in his happiest vein delivered the "truck" to Speaker Sears on behalf of the members of the Assembly. Harry took it kindly, and invited the donors to take tea with him in the classic shades of San Juan; and everybody believed his invitation was intended for use. If Brad's advice is worth anything he would suggest to speaker Sears the propriety of avoiding Nevada city on his return home, as the "Statesman of Nevada" might play Old Ned with the breakfast things. Sears is one of the "boys," and Seth Martin is one of the "long-ears," i. e. Sears runs with Connors and Low, and Martin thinks that Sargent and Shafter form the center of the political universe. Seth Martin is of the Assembly, and an interminable growler; rumor has it that he grumbles if his bread is not buttered on both sides. Well, Martin was also the recipient of a "token;" it came in the shape of a circular piece of sole leather, and was called by Col. Kewen in his floral style, "a slight testimony of the esteem of his friends in view of his amiability, and good nature. Martin's face was crimson, and he no doubt felt the covert sarcasm veiled thus in an allegory of leather, but outwardly took it as a joke, and thus exhibited better sense than Brad gave him credit of possessing.

In the Senate Lieut. Gov. Machin received from the Senators, a brilliant pin. Chancellor Harrison presented with a few choice phrases, as a present from the Senators, and Machin received it very easily. The Governor is used to such matters, having received a splendid gold watch and chain at the close of last session. Shortly after adjournment I accosted him and asked him how he felt. "Feel as if I weighed a ton; let's hunt the hay scales." We did so, and each weighed at least a fluid ounce heavier than when we met.

The streets look quiet; the faces of the "assembled wisdom" shine no more at the Orleans or the Union; furnishes of late suppers look blank; game and oysters have fallen; rent of rooms have fallen at least two thirds, and the Capitol looks as dreary as a two week old bride whose husband has been drafted. Seriously though, dear Union, in Brad's opinion, Sacramento City is the dullest place for a mercurial disposition to live in outside of the times of Legislature session or political convention, this side of sundown, and the day after tomorrow, Brad takes his carpet sack and shawl and bids it adieu for a time. San Francisco is my destination and from that "shaky" town you may occasionally hear from me.

Brad has kept his promise to the letter. At least once each week since the Legislature met here, he has posted you one letter. He has still scraps of personal history of different Members and Attaches which he promises to dish up hereafter, but hereafter can only come when convenient. The lobby is played out for two years and Brad must now resume the checkered existence of "genius in pursuit of a dollar," must put off the free and easy air of a gentleman of leisure, and assume the attic and the garb of a genuine Bohemian.

My address will be \*\*\*\*\* San Francisco, in case you should want to communicate, and so, Dear Union, quitting the regular service, allow me to subscribe myself, yours, occasionally, BRAD.

A GOOD LAW.—The following may give some parties a little trouble, but will add considerably to the Revenue of the State: If any person shall give to the Tax Collector, or his Deputy a false name, or shall refuse to give his name, or if [any] person having men in his employ shall refuse to furnish the Poll Tax Collector, or his Deputy, when requested, the name and residence of each man employed by him, or if such person shall refuse to grant free access to the Collector or Deputy to the building or place where such men are employed, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be arrested on complaint of the Tax Collector, or his Deputy, and upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100 or by two days not more than three months, or by both, fine and imprisonment.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the creation of Lassen county, the terms of District Court for this County have been reduced in number to two, and the time of meeting is now fixed for the 2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September. We are of right entitled to and ought to have three terms; interregnum of eight months is too long for litigants to wait, but there is no remedy for two years, so we must grin and bear it.

## TERMS OF COURT, 2D JUDICIAL DIST.

PLUMAS COUNTY.—2d Monday in May, 4th Monday in September.

LASSEN COUNTY.—1st Monday in March, 2d Monday in October.

BUTTE COUNTY.—2d Monday in March, 4th Monday in July, 2d Monday in December.

TEHAMA COUNTY.—2d Monday in February, 4th Monday in June, 2d Monday in November.

COUNTY COURT.

PLUMAS COUNTY.—1st Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November.

PROBATE COURT is held at the same time as the terms of the County Court.

WROX.—As yet none of the acts passed by the late legislature relating to the revenue laws, or applying to this county have been received. Neither has the law changing the time of holding our District Court been forwarded to any parties in this county. It seems to us that laws of a general or special character, such as relate to Revenue, &c., should be circulated as soon as possible after their passage, so that the full amount of taxes, &c., could be collected; thereby saving considerable Revenue to the State, preventing mistakes, and the saving of a great amount of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience. We learn that as yet the Commissioners of Lassen county have not received the "Bill" and are adjourning from day to day, waiting for it, so that they may know what course to pursue in regard to the organization of that county. Such delays should not occur and some one is negligent, or the law deficient.

PUT. Doc's.—The last mail was loaded down with public documents, some from Washington, and some from Sacramento. Some of them are dry reading, others interesting. The sending of them proves that our Representatives are not wholly forgetful of "their constituents," though mail carriers, &c., wish that they would be remembered in some other way.

QUINCY UNION.—We will not argue that point, because we cannot agree on a "base of operations." Let us quit talking about men, and give the Copperheads thunder and lightning.—Appeal.

All right neighbor, we will give you our hand that the best in our shop shall be given that way. Principles not men from this out.

IMPORTANT MINING LAW.—We received yesterday, from the Hon. R. S. Weston, of Sierra, the following note giving the provisions of the Act concerning partnership in mining property. The law has not yet been published, but miners wishing to avail themselves of its provisions can commence action immediately as they are assured of its being a law: MARYSVILLE, March 6, 1864.

EDITOR APPEAL.—You will confer a favor on the citizens in the mining counties by inserting the following: An Act of the greatest importance to the mining counties has passed both Houses of the Legislature, being signed by the Governor, and is now a law. The title of the bill is "An Act concerning Partnership for Mining Purposes." It authorizes partners in unincorporated companies to sell at public auction the interests of those of their number who refuse or neglect to pay their assessments. It provides that when any assessment made by the company by themselves, or by any one of them neglects or refuses to pay the assessment for a period of sixty (60) days after such levy, the remaining partners, after serving on him a personal notice in writing, may sell at public auction his interest, provided such assessment is not paid within thirty (30) days after such notification, if he lives within the State. If without the State, then it must be published for a period of four (4) months in some paper in the county. The sale must be at public auction, to the highest bidder after the notice of such sale shall have been posted for five days in four consecutive places in the township.—Appeal.

Yours, &c., R. C. Weston.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Our regular correspondents have failed to connect this week.—Come friends, give us the news in your different sections, and not only oblige us but confer a favor upon the citizens of the county in general.

SOLD OUT.—John Platt Esq., proprietor of the Sierra Democrat has sold the material and good will of that paper to Dewey & Vaughn of the Mountain Messenger, now published at Downieville.

WHAT T. O.

An ingenious puzzle, but when explained is a greater one to those that have not got the "pewter" to do it with.

GENERAL SUTTER.—A bill passed both Houses of the Legislature, and was approved by the Governor, appropriating the sum of \$15,000 to Gen. John A. Sutter, payable in monthly installments of \$250.

GOOD.—The Marysville Appeal has been selected as "the paper" for the publication of all Federal laws, &c.

THERE is a bill before the United States Senate fixing a fine of \$300 upon all persons selling liquors to Indians, and confiscating their stock. Indians may be used as witnesses in the prosecution.

## EASTERN ITEMS.

ONE SEYMOUR LESS.—The glorious result of the late elections in Connecticut put one of the Seymours under the sod. The old Democrats of that State have finally got their eyes open to the fact that "Democracy" of 1864 is treason to the Government, and they don't wish to train in that company. Three cheers for Connecticut.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—The Times' special dispatch from Washington says the rumors so thickly flying about that General Meade is to be removed may as well be set at rest. It is understood to be a settled matter that General Meade will be retained in command of the Army of the Potomac, and more firmly fixed in his position than ever.

GREAT FRESHET.—The heaviest freshet known for two years occurred on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last Saturday night. The line is said to be badly damaged at Cameron Run, four miles from Alexandria. The water run entirely over the track and bridges.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.—In the debate in the House yesterday, Long of Ohio declared that he would rather recognize the Southern Confederacy than continue the war for the subjugation of the South. To-day Speaker Colfax offered a resolution for his expulsion.

NEW JERSEY, the lone star of the Copperhead fraternity, shows, by her election returns, inclination toward the constellation of the Union.

THE National forces in Texas have re-occupied Corpus Christi and captured Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, more than a hundred miles above Brownsville. This Pass commands an important route for the contraband trade in cotton.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Union State Committee of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg, April 6th, and agreed to call a State Convention April 28th. The meeting was very largely attended by members of the Legislature, with whom the members of the Committee had a full consultation. The general tone of the discussion indicated a decided preference for Lincoln. There was considerable outside influence in favor of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice President.

THE resolution touching the Mexican question, which recent dispatches credited to the Senate, was passed by the House. The Senate referred the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE President has recognized Michael Hahn as the civil Governor of Louisiana, and has also given him the powers of a military Governor.

JOHN C. RIVES, formerly of the firm of Blair & Rives, and for many years the publisher of the Congressional Globe, containing the official report of the debates in Congress, died at Washington on Sunday, 10th inst.

THE anti-Lincoln element of the Union organization, consisting chiefly of politicians, is striving to secure the postponement of the National Convention.

## SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.—The following is an extract from an Act passed by the last Legislature:

The Board of Supervisors of each county shall annually, at the time of levying other county taxes, levy a County School Tax equal to two dollars for each child between four and eighteen years of age within the county; and the amount so necessary shall be ascertained as follows: Fifteen per cent. shall be deducted from the equalized value of the then last general assessment roll, and the per centage on the net amount so found necessary to raise a sum equal to two dollars for each child between the ages of four and eighteen in the county, as per the then last School Census, shall be the rate to be levied; provided, that if any fraction of a cent occurs, it shall be taken as a full cent; and if any year the Supervisors, from any cause, do not make the levy, then the Auditor shall make the calculation, and add the tax to the assessment roll, as is provided he shall do in cases when a levy is made by law and the rate is fixed. And the Board of Supervisors may annually levy a greater tax than that herein-before in this section required to be levied; provided, that if such greater tax is raised, the whole amount levied shall not exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation; and the money raised under the provisions of this section shall be used to support the public schools, provide school-houses, and to purchase libraries, apparatus, and furniture.

THE TRUE SITUATION.—The nation, in these years, has a business on its hands. The purpose to perform it has gone deeply into the public mind. It is an affair of action—earnest, strenuous, positive. If there is to arise a party in successful opposition to the one now in power, it must be more than a party of mere opposition. It will need to deal with something other than paltry fault-finding; such as characterizes the resolutions of the New Hampshire and Connecticut democracy. It must show some straight path of its own. Merely to be hindered is not now the temper of the American people. Especially will they be impatient of it with regard to every obstacle that slavery may interpose in the way of a final and decisive adjustment of the controversy now at issue. Slavery has been tolerated by the nation. The Constitution once protected it. The men that held the slave in bonds have risen to destroy both the Constitution and the nation. The arm of the republic has been lifted in its own defense. The blow may shatter both the fetter and the forger of it. That which stands before the stroke, small and great, will go down to the earth. Let them now that will wait over the perishing of a system opposed to all that is democratic and hateful to all that is human. There may be dangers where we are. The more quickly then is this battle of ax of war to hew out the way before us into the land of peace.—Springfield Republican.

## Deaths.

At San Francisco, Apr. —, 1864, Mr. Theodore C. Purdon, aged — years. Deceased was formerly a resident of Honey Lake Valley, in this county.

## Births.

In Mohawk Valley, in this county, March, 1864, the wife of Fred. King, of a daughter.

## Special Notices.

### Mining Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that we the undersigned have purchased certain mining claims on Nelson Creek, known as the "AVONRO CHALK CLAIMS," and any person having claims to or against the said claims, are hereby notified to come forward and present the same.

EGNACE EUBERT & Co.  
Head of Nelson, March 28th, 1864. 24-34

## TO PHOTOGRAPHERS!!

WANTED.—GOOD STEREOSCOPIC NEGATIVES of every place of interest on the Pacific Coast, for which a fair price will be paid.—Specimen Prints, with particulars of locality, and the price of the Negatives, will receive prompt attention by addressing  
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,  
Agents London Stereoscopic Co.,  
637 Clay st., San Francisco.

## Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Monitor Gold Mining and Lumber Manufacturing Co., are requested to meet at Saw Pit Flat, Plumas County, on Saturday April 30th, 1864, at 6 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of the Trustees,  
WM. GILBERT, Sec'y.

## NOTICE!!

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE SUBSCRIBERS, under and in conformity to the provisions of the laws of the State of California, and especially of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled, "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, A. D. 1850, and of all acts amendatory of said entitled act, and also under and by virtue of that certain act entitled "An Act to authorize J. Bidwell, J. C. Mandeville and others to construct a Wagon Road in the counties of Butte and Plumas," approved April 14th, 1863, and an act entitled "An Act to amend an act to authorize J. Bidwell, J. C. Mandeville, and others to construct a Wagon Road in the counties of Butte and Plumas," approved April 14th, 1863, (approved March, 1864) and in conformity with such other laws relating to the formation of corporations, as are now in force in said State of California, have formed themselves into an association or company, and hereby do declare their intention to organize themselves as such company, under the laws aforesaid, and further declare as follows:

- First.—The corporate name of said company shall be
  - Second.—The object of said Co. is to construct, keep in repair and maintain a Wagon Road commencing at the town of Chico, in the county of Butte, and running thence by the most direct and feasible route, across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to the Eastern boundary of the State of California at or near what is known as Honey Lake Valley; to erect toll gates thereto, and to levy and collect toll thereat for all animals and vehicles traveling upon the line of said road.
  - Third.—The amount of the capital stock of said company shall be
  - Fourth.—The said company shall continue for the term of
  - Fifth.—The business of said company shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, which Board shall be composed of nine members of said company.
  - Sixth.—The office and principal place of business of said company shall be and is to be located in the town of Chico, in the county of Butte, and the said town of Chico, in the county of Butte is hereby designated as the place and the 20th day of April, A. D. 1864, as the time for the meeting of the subscribers hereto for the purposes of organization.
- In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals this 15th day of April A. D. 1864:
- (Signed,) J. BIDWELL, [L. S.]  
AUG. H. CHAPMAN, [L. S.]  
R. M. COCHRAN, [L. S.]  
J. C. MORRELL, [L. S.]  
GEO. WOOD, [L. S.]  
HARMEN BAY, [L. S.]  
J. H. GUILLE, [L. S.]  
J. H. COLE, [L. S.]  
S. M. SPROUL, [L. S.]

## School Tax Notice.

There will be an election of the qualified voters of Taylor School District, held April 23d 1864, at Taylorville, and Crescent Mills, for the purpose of voting for or against levying a tax of fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1,500) on the taxable property of said District, for building or providing a suitable house, and sustaining a Public School at Taylorville.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All demands in favor and against the co-partnership, A. McCasger is hereby authorized to settle.

T. L. SHAFER & BRO.,  
A. McCASGER,  
SOLOMON GIBSON.

Honey Lake Valley, Feb. 22d, 1864. 21-4w

## Plumas Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M.

L. C. Charles, W. M. Benjamin Coburn,  
S. W. John S. Root, J. W. C. T. Kaulback  
Treasurer, J. R. Buckner, Sec'y. F. Hersey, S. D. I. N. Conyers, J. D. A. S. Titus, Tyler.

Regular Meetings on the Saturday evenings of each week in which the moon falls. 14-4f

## Lassen Lodge, No. 149 F. & A. M.

John S. Ward, W. M. Frank Peed, S. W. S. G. Baughman, J. W. C. T. Kaulback  
Treasurer, A. A. Smith, Sec'y. W. H. McGrath, S. D. R. Hamilton, J. D. Henry Crane and E. Townsend, Stewards, G. W. Perry, Marshall, Wm. Hill Naleigh, Tyler. Stated Meetings on the Saturday eve on and after the full moon. Brothers in good standing are requested to attend.

## Quincy Chapter, No. 32, R. A. M.

Meet at Quincy on the Saturday preceding the full moon. Companions in good standing are requested to attend.  
J. R. BUCKNER, H. P.  
J. D. Goodwin, Sec'y. 65-4f







